

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 47 of 1892.

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 23rd November 1892.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
Bi-monthly.						
1	Jubilee Paper	...	Lucknow	...	16th Nov. ...	1892.
Tri-monthly.						
2	Akhbár-i-Imámia	...	"	Abid Ali	23rd	947
3	Dabir-i-Hind	...	Agra	Amin-ul-dín	17th	45
4	Hámíd-ul-Akhbár	...	Moradabad	Háfi Hákshah	18th	200
5	Mufid-i-Km	...	Agra	Qádir Ali	23rd	100
Weekly.						
6	Agra Akhbár	...	"	Tajammul Hussain	18th	300
7	Akhbár-i-Álam	...	Meeut	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	20th	65
8	Klam-i-Taswíq	...	Cawnpore	Rahmat-ul-lab	19th	375
9	Alwaqt	...	Gorakhpur	Muhammad Sa'íd	19th	600
10	Cawnpore Gazette	...	Cawnpore	Hármáni Singh	22nd	350
11	Colonel	...	Moradabad	Banwari Lal	10th	300
12	Fitnah	...	Gorakhpur	Nisira Ahmed	10th	300
13	Hindustání	...	Lucknow	Ganga Prasad Varma.	18th	300

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
14	Jám-i-Janshēd ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali	6th & 13th Nov. ...	23rd	Nov. ...
15	Matla-i-Núr ...	... Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar	19th	22nd	150 copies.
16	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	... Bijnor	Karim-ul-islah	14th	17th	44 "
17	Naiyār-i-Āzām ...	... Moradabad	Amjad Ali	"	"	400 "
18	Najm-ul-Hind ...	... Jaunpur	Muhammad Muhsin	31st Oct. ...	20th	250 "
19	Nasím-i-Hind ...	... Patehpur	Nawáz Khan	15th Nov. ...	23rd	60 "
20	Násir-i-Hind ...	... Agra	Muhammad Ali	16th	"	70 "
21	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	... Cawnpore	Abdul Hamíd	19th	"	40 "
22	Oudh Punch ...	... Lucknow	Sajjád Husain	10th	19th	196 "
23	Radi-ul-Akhbár ...	... Benares	Ghulám Hussain	14th	23rd	450 "
24	Habbar	... Moradabad	Partáp Krishn	18th	17th	360 "
25	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad	16th	22nd	220 "
26	Rohilkhand Punch	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali	6th & 13th	19th	305 "
27	Sarkhail Punch ...	... Ballia	Aghá Hasan	15th	23rd	150 "
28	Sitára-i-Hind ...	... Moradabad	Banwári Lál	20th	18th	100 "
29	Soldier	..."	Máháraj Baldeo Singh.	14th	23rd	125 "
30	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	... Bijnor	Jairáj Singh	18th	18th	200 "
31	Túti-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Sajjád Husain	16th	19th	304 "
32	Urdu Akhbár ...	... Moradabad	Abdul Aziz	26th Oct. & 8th Nov.	18th	150 "
33	Waqya-i-Ālam ...	... Gházipur	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad	10th, 17th, 24th & 31st Oct. & 7th & 16th Nov.	19th	125 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
34	Oudh Akhbár ...	... Lucknow	Sheo Prasád	17th to 23rd Nov. ...	17th to 23rd	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
35	Aligarh Institute Gazette	... Aligarh	Alím-ul-lah	15th & 18th	17th & 20th	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
36	Brahma Varta ...	... Bithur (Cawnpore).	Rám Náráyan	For Oct. ...	19th	250 copies.
<i>Weekly.</i>						
37	Almora Akhbár ...	... Almora	Sadá Nand	14th	Nov. ...	116 "
38	Bhárat Jíwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishn, Varmá	"	"	1,500 "
39	Nágrí Nírad ...	... Mirzapur	Kashi Prasád	17th	22nd	500 "
40	Prayág Samáchár ...	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth	"	19th	100 "
41	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar	... Udaipur	Kshyá Chálak Dán...	14th	"	400 "
42	Vyápár Hitaishi	... Benares	Hanumán Prasád	18th	21st	"
<i>Daily.</i>						
43	Hindustán	... Kálákankar (Partábgarh).	Deva Charan	16th to 22nd	17th to 23rd	470 "
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
44	Káshi Pattriká ...	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	18th	20th	451 copies (including 845 copies taken by Govt.)
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
45	Jaipur Gazette ...	... Jaipur	Mahávir Prasád	5th	18th	100 copies.
<b>MARATHI.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
46	Subodh Sindhu ...	... Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	16th	19th	820 "
<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
47	Nyáya Sudhá ...	... Nagpur	Sadá Shiva Rám-chandra Patwardhan	"	"	450 "
<b>GORKHA.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
48	Bhárat Jíwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishn, Varmá	18th	"	650 "

## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 17th November, referring to the impending war with Russia, observes that although Russia possesses a more numerous army, the British troops are better disciplined and the British navy is

Russia and England.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR.  
November 17th, 1892.

the most powerful in the world. England is sure to be victorious, especially as the millions of this country are very grateful to the British Government for the benefits of good rule it has provided for them and are ready to sacrifice their lives and property on its behalf. In view of the impending struggle it had better allow them to bear arms.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th and 19th November, after giving the substance of the Maharaja's and the Viceroy's speech at the State banquet at Mysore on the night of 11th idem, observes that His Excellency paid a just tribute of praise to the Maharaja who has really

Viceroy's speech at Mysore.

made Mysore a model Native State. The high terms in which Lord Lansdowne spoke of the representative assembly established by the Maharaja show that His Lordship is a statesman of very liberal views and inspire the people in British India with hope that in reconstructing the Legislative Councils under the new Act, His Lordship will grant adequate representation to the 280 millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

HINDUSTÁN.  
November 18th and  
19th, 1892.

3. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 17th November, gives the substance of Lord Lansdowne's speech at Mysore and observes that His Lordship declared in his Hyderabad speech that he wished that the feudatory states should be so managed

The same.

that no one should desire their annexation to British territories. But the Viceroy found in Mysore a feudatory state from which the Government of India itself could learn much. It is to be hoped His Excellency will take a lesson from the Maharaja of Mysore in the matter of liberality to the people and reform of Legislative Councils.

NÁGRI NIRAD.  
November 17th, 1892.

4. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th November, publishes a vernacular translation of the Viceroy's speech at Hyderabad and observes that above all His Excellency counselled the

Viceroy's speech at Hyderabad.

TUTI-I-HIND.  
November 16th, 1892.

Nizam to follow the advice of the Resident. There is no doubt that Mr. Plowden is an able and upright man, and he has long been employed in the Political Department. Evidently the changes which have lately taken place in the administration are due to his good advice. Lord Lansdowne suggested the advisability of enforcing economy by reducing the army; but Hyderabad being one of the largest states in this country, the maintenance of a fairly large army is necessary. It would have been better had His Lordship pointed out the expediency of reducing the number of high paid officers who do little work. It would be better to dispense with the services of one official whose pay is Rs. 3,000 a month than to discharge 300 soldiers.

HINDUSTÁN.  
November 16th  
and 17th, 1892.

5. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th and 17th November, in commenting upon the Hyderabad speech of Lord Lansdowne observes that His Lordship's advice to the Nizam to enforce economy with a view to improve the state of his treasury should be taken to heart not only by

The same.

him but also by other Indian princes.

6. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 14th November, states that a public meeting was held at the house of Shaikh Man-ullah, merchant, Almora, on 10th idem for the election of delegates for the Allahabad Congress. Ten delegates were elected, Pandit Jwala Dat Joshi, Vakil, Lala Amar

Election of Congress delegates at Almora.

Nath and Shaikh Man-ullah being among them.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.  
November 14th,  
1892.

RAHBAR.  
November 18th, 1892.

7. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 18th November, complains that although

the inquiry into the murder of General Azam-ud-din Khan has ended and a number of men justly or unjustly condemned to the gallows, tyranny and oppression still continue to be exercised at Rámpur. As

soon as Sir Auckland Colvin left Rámpur on 22nd October a police guard was placed at the houses of Muhammad Abdul Qadir Khan, the Tahsídár of Chhata, Muttra district, and his female relatives and servants, who occupied the houses, ordered to leave the buildings. They protested and urged that a reference should be made to him but in vain. After two days they were forcibly turned out and the buildings locked up by the police. The houses belonging to several other persons are threatened with a similar fate. No kind of criminal charge has ever been brought against these people, and their only fault, if a fault it be, is that they are relatives of Abdulla Khan, deceased. If the land on which these buildings are situated be required for the purposes of the State, the owners should be paid suitable compensation. The President takes no notice of petitions submitted to him and the martial law appears to be in full force. Abdulla Khan's relatives are being forcibly dispossessed of their property like Hafiz Rahmat Khan in Warren Hasting's time. All this spoliation is carried on by the Rámpur authorities with the full knowledge of the Local Government, as is evident from Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the Rámpur darbár.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
November 18th, 1892.

8. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, in commenting upon

Sir Auckland Colvin's speech delivered at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Lucknow Water-Works, observes that His Honor made some complimentary remarks about the Lucknow Municipal Board, lavishly

bestowing praise on Mr. Mulock, Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of the Board, who well deserved it from the Government's point of view. According to existing ideas the principal duty of the members of a Municipal Board consists in saying ditto to everything proposed by the Chairman, and in recognition of this service they are made Honorary Magistrates and receive titles of Khan Bahadur, Rae Bahadur, &c., which they value so highly. The members of the Lucknow Board are no exception to the rule, and all the credit due to them in connection with the water-supply scheme is that they readily acquiesced in Mr. Mulock's proposals. Had Colonel Currie or Mr. Boys been Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow at present, he would not have accepted any water-supply scheme until the nazúl buildings had been surrendered to the Municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor has good cause to extol Mr. Mulock who always met His Honor's wishes halfway, but he did not advocate the cause of the community at large as he hould have done. After quoting some figures from His Honor's speech regarding the cost of water-works at the five principal cities, and the sources from which the money has been derived to meet the expenditure, the *Hindustáni* observes that the incidence of increased taxation per head will be 3 annas a year at Lucknow,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  annas at Agra, 8 annas at Allahabad, 12 annas at Cawnpore and one rupee at Benares. Ostensibly the increase in taxation at Lucknow is comparatively very small, and those Municipal Commissioners who blindly follow the Deputy Commissioner may congratulate each other on that incident, but the reckoning has not been very properly made. It has been assumed that out of the population of two and a half lakhs two lakhs will be served by the new water-works; but as the stand-posts will be situated at a distance of quarter of a mile from one another, the whole two lakhs are not likely to be benefited. Thus the inhabitants of Lucknow will have to pay increased taxation, but will not easily get water like the inhabitants of other cities. Though no house tax will be levied, those persons who will desire to make house connections will have to pay a high rate. The *Hindustáni* quotes Sir Auckland Colvin's observations about the nazúl lands and revenues and thanks His Honor for the explanation vouchsafed, though it does not think that the explanation will allay general dissatisfaction, as is supposed by His Honor. The promise of grant of nazúl property to the Lucknow Board was not a promise of grace, but the Board has full legal claim to such property, and in

transferring the nazul funds to Provincial revenues the Local Government was as much guilty of breach of trust as was Lord Dufferin's Government in misappropriating the Famine Insurance Fund. Sir Auckland Colvin's explanation was not very accurate. Of course His Honor cannot be accused of an attempt to deceive the residents of Lucknow, but at all events he does not appear to have satisfied himself of the correctness of his statements. The nazul funds amounted to three lakhs at the time of transfer in 1884, but they must exceed four lakhs by now. Although Sir Auckland Colvin admits the comparative poverty of the Lucknow population, His Honor has not really rendered the same amount of assistance to the Lucknow Municipality as to the other four Municipalities, inasmuch as the latter possess their nazul lands and have received additional aid from Government, while assistance has been given to the Lucknow Municipality *in return for* the nazul property of which it has been deprived by Government. The reduction in the rate of interest from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent. is no special favour to the Lucknow Municipality. But all the five Municipalities will be required to pay the lower rate of interest, and Government has been obliged to make the decrease, as there was a deficit in the Allahabad Municipal Budget even after Municipal taxation had been raised by eight annas per head of population. The demands of the Lucknow people are (1) the surrender of the nazul buildings, (2) the restoration of the nazul funds appropriated to Provincial revenues in 1884, and (3) the grant of the same aid which has been accorded to other Municipalities; and the people will not be satisfied until their requests are complied with. As regards the present condition of the Indian population, the growing poverty of this country has been proved by authorities before whom Sir Auckland Colvin must quietly bow. His Honor says that the people require pure water even to wash down their bread, but it is all the same whether water is pure or impure when there is no bread to wash down. Sir Auckland Colvin ascribes the outbreak of cholera to bad water and thinks that Europe holds India responsible for the spread of cholera in that continent. If such a responsibility were accepted by the Government of India, it would go very hard with the Indian population. Again, if the outbreak of cholera be due to bad water, the supply of filtered water to 900,000 men or 9 per cent. of the population of these Provinces at such a heavy cost cannot protect Europe from cholera, as the rest of the population will still have to use unfiltered water. We admit that water in many parts of this country is not good, but cholera chiefly attacks poverty-stricken and ill-fed people. Sir Auckland accuses natives of neglecting their personal comfort. That accusation may be true or false, but this is certain that their former kings provided works of public utility for them and did not burden them with intolerable taxation on account of such works. It is a matter of satisfaction that His Honor made a reference to the nazul fund question in his speech. The Lucknow Municipal Board should make a united effort to obtain the nazul buildings and save the citizens from additional taxation.

9. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, says that in his Aligarh speech Sir Auckland Colvin endeavoured to

Sir Auckland Colvin's alleged partiality to Musalmans. refute the accusation laid against him of showing undue partiality to Musalmans. His Honor pointed out that titles, Deputy Collectorships and Tahsildar-

ships were almost equally distributed by him between the Hindus and Musalmans. He knows very well how to play one community off against the other. All classes of Musalmans were not equally favoured by him, the partisans of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan being his special favourites. It is really a matter of no consequence if the Hindus obtain a few more posts than the Musalmans or vice versa, inasmuch as both the communities are permanent residents of this country, and the prosperity of a community does not much depend on its employment in the Government service. There are some Musalmans who are jubilant over the partiality shown to their co-religionists. But the Muhammadan community, too, has really no reason to be thankful to Sir Auckland Colvin's government which has appointed Europeans to posts vacated by Mr. Mahmud and Maulvi Samiullah Khan. Mr. Mahmud's post was worth eighteen Deputy Collectorships and the Maulvi's post eight Tahsildarships.

HINDUSTANI.  
November 16th, 1892.

OUJDH PUNCH.  
November 10th, 1892.

10. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 10th November, says that Musalmans who were in sad want of a patron to promote their interests, should be very happy to have found one in Sir Auckland Colvin. On the eve of his departure from this country His Honor has expressly declared that in return for the favours he received from Musalmans in Egypt, he has great sympathy with that community and has appointed so many Musalman Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars. Mr. Rafik has been made Small Cause Court Judge at Lucknow, who will rise to the bench of the High Court in course of time. The loss of the two posts held by Mr. Mahmud and Maulvi Samiullah Khan is no heavy one. Sir Auckland Colvin largely admitted Musalmans to Government service in consideration of the personal favours bestowed upon him by their co-religionists in Egypt, thereby throwing the apple of discord between Hindus and Musalmans. But the two communities should be on their guard and not quarrel with each other.

The same.

WAQAYA-I-ALAM.  
November 7th and  
16th, 1892.

11. The *Waqaya-i-Alam* (Gházipur), of the 7th and 16th November, publishes an article received from a correspondent who refers to the Letters Patent by which the Allahabad High Court was established, points out

that the fourteen natives who have sat on the benches of the various High Courts have acquitted themselves well, and urges that Mr. Justice Mahmud's successor should be a native, there being no want of duly qualified men among the Allahabad native bar for the post. The appointment of Mr. Aikman to the vacancy will be a retrograde measure and give a severe blow to the aims and aspirations of natives.

Mr. Justice Mahmud's successor.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.  
November 14th, 1892.

Abolition of jury system in Bengal.

12. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 14th November, states that Bengal is the most advanced province in this country, English education and civilization having made much more progress there than in any other province. Trial by jury was introduced into certain districts of Bengal

thirty years ago, and it was expected that the system would be extended to other districts; but all of a sudden the system has been abolished causing extreme grief to the people. The former Lieutenant-Governors and the High Court Judges were well satisfied with its working, and therefore the sudden change of front on the part of the authorities is quite unintelligible. The retrograde measure is like the fall of a thunderbolt from a clear sky and casts a slur on the sagacity of Sir Charles Elliott, shaking the confidence of the people in British justice. It may be hoped His Honor will reconsider the matter and save himself from public odium.

SITÁRA-I-HIND.  
November 20th,  
1892.

The same.

13. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th November, says that Englishmen consider trial by jury as the great palladium of their liberty. The natives too, set a very high value upon it, both because it best protects their liberty and is calculated to give them political education. The *Sitára-i-Hind* gives a brief history of the introduction of the jury system into the different provinces, and then observes that Lord Ripon in a speech connected with the Ilbert Bill declared that if the Anglo-Indians were opposed to the Bill, they should extend trial by jury. In 1884 His Lordship granted the advantages of that system to European British subjects to the fullest extent as in England and assured natives that the privilege would be conceded to them in every large district. Only Lord Reay who was a true friend to them extended the system to Ahmedabad, Belgaon, Tanna, Surat and Karachi. The list of offences triable by jury is different in each district, but murder is included in every list. If other Provincial Governments did not make further extension in the operation of the system, they did not confiscate the privilege. But it was reserved for Sir Charles Elliott to withdraw the concession from the people in Bengal and to trample under foot Lord Ripon's promises.

RAHBAR,  
November 18th,  
1892.

The same.

14. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 18th November, is astonished that far from extending the jury system in accordance with the request of the National Congress, Sir Charles Elliott has discontinued the system in the seven districts of Bengal where it was in vogue for the last thirty years. The sudden

withdrawal of the privilege so long enjoyed by Bengalis ought to convince natives that Government can deprive them of their most cherished privileges at its sweet will.

15. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 18th November, says that although the income tax, which was introduced only for a time, has been made a permanent impost and is levied with more and more severity every year in utter disregard of popular complaints, Government finds it difficult to

Alleged unsatisfactory state of the Imperial Treasury.

make both ends meet. The loss by exchange and the steady increase in the military expenditure are heavy drains on the Imperial Treasury. The revival of the cotton import duty has been recommended in some quarters, but the measure being injurious to English cotton-mill owners can hardly commend itself to Government.

RAHBAR.  
November 18th,  
1892.

16. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 14th November, says that the *Tribune* has given a recent instance of great official high-handedness. At Hardwár the police asked Kunwar Singh, sweetmeat vendor, to give evidence in their favour in connection with the murder of

Alleged unjust punishment inflicted on Kunwar Singh of Hardwár by a Magistrate at Saháranpur.

Charan Singh, but he did not agree and therefore incurred their displeasure. They soon sent him up to the Magistrate on the charge of throwing dirty water before his shop and the Magistrate fined him two annas. He sent a telegram to the Collector of Saháranpur complaining of harassment by the police and appealing for justice, but the result was that he himself was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 200! Justice was done to him with a vengeance. This is really the best way of redressing wrongs.

RAFI-UL-AKHBAR.  
November 14th,  
1892.

17. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, says that no system of administration of justice which leads to the conviction of the innocent and the escape of the guilty can be considered perfect. In some districts Magistrates hold secret conferences with police officials with a view to prevent the acquittal of the accused in cases pending

before them for trial. The practice is open to serious objection, being calculated to bring about convictions of innocent persons. The higher authorities should keep an eye on Magistrates and the police and put down the evil practice with a high hand wherever it may be found to exist.

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
November 15th,  
1892.

18. *Brahmá Varta* (Bithur), for October, received on 19th November, states that the Joint Magistrate, who made a second inquiry into the mysterious disappearance of the village chaukídár at Rámpur, Bithur, has committed the accused to the sessions for trial, Fateh Singh being one of them.

Bithur police.

At the first inquiry held before Babu Baldeo Prasad, Deputy Collector, the police called Fateh Singh as a witness for the prosecution; but as he did not give false evidence in accordance with the wishes of the police on that occasion, the police have included him among the accused this time. The treatment he has received will induce other people in future to give any false evidence which may be desired by the police.

BRAHMÁ VARTA.  
October 1892.

19. The same paper complains that the report of a theft at the house of Babu Dulare Ram, Sub-Postmaster, Bithur, was not recorded at the police station until the Babu had paid something to the police like private individuals. The corrupt police officials do not spare even Government servants.

JAM-I-JAMSHID.  
November 6th, 1892.

20. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 6th November, received on 23rd idem, complains that the inhabitants of the Moradabad city who desire to submit any petitions have to call upon the Joint Magistrate who is out in camp for the purpose to their great inconvenience, and urges that the Treasury Officer should be empowered to re-

Presentation of petitions by the inhabitants of Moradabad city to the Joint Magistrate in camp.

ceive petitions as usual.

DABIR-I-HIND.  
November 1st, 1892.

21. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st November, received on 17th idem, refers to the prevalence of fever at Lahore, Jhelum and Delhi on the authority of the *Akhbár-i-Am*, and complains that there has been widespread sickness at Agra since the commencement of the rainy season.

What are the Sanitary Officers about who are paid by Government simply to look after the public health? Have they ascertained the causes of such widespread sickness and devised any remedies for it? It is a matter of surprise and regret that the spread of vaunted Western civilization in this country has only been attended with poverty, famine and sickness.

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
November 15th, 1892.

Alleged prevalence of fever at Agra and other places.

22. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, complains that adulterated ghee, wheat flour and other articles of food are largely sold in every town and village, and that the use of such unwholesome things produces disease. It is a matter of satisfaction that a shopkeeper at Jhelum has been fined Rs. 30 on the charge of selling bad wheat flour. At every place the local authorities should give their attention to the matter.

RAHBAR.  
November 18th, 1892.

Alleged distress from the scarcity of grain in some districts of Bengal.

23. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 18th November, says that it appears from Bengal newspapers that there is severe distress in some districts of that province on account of the scarcity of grain. Riots have occurred at some places and men are dying of starvation. There is always famine in one part of the country or another, but still no attempt is made to reduce the heavy grain exports, which, if not checked, are sure to lead to serious consequences sooner or later.

CAWPORE GAZETTE.  
November 15th, 1892.

Acquittal of a Eurasian accused of shooting a coolie at Jamalpur.

British justice.

24. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th November, in an article headed "A Failure of Justice," states that a coolie was shot by a Eurasian at Jamalpur. The going off of the gun was considered accidental and the accused let off. His acquittal smacks of race feeling and reflects on

CAWPORE GAZETTE.  
November 15th, 1892.

Public meeting held at Cawnpore in support of a proposal regarding the establishment of an Anglo-Sanskrit College.

25. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th November, refers to the Muhammadan College at Aligarh and the Anglo-Vaidic College at Lahore, and expresses satisfaction that a movement has been set on foot for the establishment of a similar national institution in these provinces, where Hindu students may be taught English and Sanskrit and may also receive moral and religious education. A Committee has been formed for the purpose and a deputation from it composed of Pundit Ram Dulare, Babu Sarju Dayal, Lala Murli Dhar and Pandit Lakshmi Dat, arrived at Cawnpore from Lucknow on 6th November. A public meeting was held at Maksud Ali Khan's house, Pandit Bishambar Nath, Headmaster of the Zilla School, presiding. Several speeches were made in support of the project and about Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 were at once raised from subscription.

#### III.—EDUCATION.

CAWPORE GAZETTE.  
November 8th, 1892.

Bad characters at Cawnpore.

26. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th November, received on 19th idem, complains that ring-droppers and other bad characters at Cawnpore cheat travellers and asks the district authorities to be on the alert.

NÁGRI NÍRAD.  
November 17th, 1892.

Assault on Mr. Eardley Norton at Allahabad.

27. The *Nágri Nírad* (Mirzapur), of the 17th November, complains that a cowardly assault was committed on Mr. Eardley Norton at Allahabad on his way back from the Congress meeting by two men on horse-back, expresses regret that such an unfortunate incident should have occurred at the capital of these provinces, and asks if the local authorities will not exert

themselves to find out and bring the offenders to justice. (The *Bhárat-Jiwan*, Benares, of the 14th November, asks the Allahabad police to make a point of discovering the assailants in order to escape disrepute.)

28. A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 18th November,

Suggestion regarding the establishment  
of a fund by native military officials for  
the benefit of their families.

highly approves of the fund established by European military officers in 1820 for the benefit of their wives and children after their death, and states that in 1890 and 1891 Rs. 45,700 and Rs. 49,112 were given to

nine and ten families respectively from the fund. The writer advises native military officials to make provision for their families by establishing a similar fund.

*Hindustán.*  
November 18th, 1892.

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 28th November 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ANNAHIA

1881-1882